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ABSTRACT

The syllabus outlines a college level international relations seminar with a neo-Marxist theoretical orientation. The objective of the seminar is to present an historical and comparative approach to a study of the evolution of the international political economy. Following an introduction explaining seminar objectives, grading, and course requirements, the syllabus is presented in 16 categories--one for each week of the course. Topics are course organization, overview of the modern world system, origins of capitalism, origins of the modern world system (1450-1560), key features of the modern world system, crisis in the system, the mercantilist world system (1600-1800), British dominance (1650-1789), industrial revolution, the French Revolution, adaptations to change, class struggle in the 19th and 20th centuries, revolution and crises, the American world system (1939-?), and the possibility of a socialist world system. For each topic, information is presented on background, required reading, and recommended reading. Readings are selected from the disciplines of economic, social, diplomatic, and political history. Required and recommended references are coded as to whether they represent a typical capitalist or Marxist viewpoint. (DB)

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POS 591: International Relations Seminar
"THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM"

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SEMINAR SYLLABUS

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SEMINAR OBJECTIVES

This seminar will take an historical and comparative approach to the evolution of the international political economy. The period covered will be 1450-1975. We are concerned with how our world came into being. In the mid-fifteenth century Europe was no more "advanced" or "modern" than other contemporary civilizations such as the Islamic, the Indian, and the Chinese. Yet, over the past 500 years Europeans created capitalism, the nation-state, and the rules of international law and diplomacy which have spread to cover the globe. During this process Europe and its overseas extensions such as the USA became rich and powerful while the non-European world generally became poor and powerless. How did this historical process unfold? Why did it happen the way it did? Can the present world-system be changed? Should it be changed?

Readings will be from the disciplines of economic and social history as well as from more conventional diplomatic and political history. Our aim is to achieve an integrated approach giving equal attention to economics and politics via the readings and in particular during seminar discussions. Special emphasis will be given to the identification of the major structures of the world-system, points and causes of structural change, and conjunctures of forces that produced historical phenomena such as mercantilism, imperialism, bourgeois and socialist revolutions, neo-colonialism and under-development.

The theoretical orientation of the seminar will be neo-Marxist. Discussion of alternative viewpoints will be encouraged.

This seminar should be of interest to advanced undergraduates and graduate students working in the fields of international political economy, international politics and systems, foreign policy analysis, the international relations of regional systems, and comparative politics.

REQUIRED TEXTBOOKS

The following are all required textbooks. Please buy them and read them according to the following reading list. The texts are listed in the approximate order in which they will be read.

- 1) Immanuel Wallerstein, The Capitalist World-Economy. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979), paperback, M.
- 2) _____, The Modern World-System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century. (New York: Academic Press, 1974), paperback text edition, M.

- 3) Ralph Davies, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies. (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1973), paperback, C.
- 4) Violet Barbour, Capitalism in Amsterdam in the 17th Century. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1963), paperback, C.
- 5) E. J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848. (New York: NAL/Mentor, 1962), paperback, M.
- 6) Sir W. Arthur Lewis, The Evolution of the International Economic Order. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978), paperback, C.
- 7) Geoffrey Barraclough, An Introduction to Contemporary History. (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1967), paperback C.
- 8) Daniel Chirot, Social Change in the Twentieth Century. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977), paperback, M.

GRADING

Your final grade will be determined as follows:

- 1) Value position essay, 3-6 pages, 15%.
- 2) Seminar discussion participation, 15%.
- 3) Final, take-home examination, 70%.

The grading system is:

- A = excellent, Ph.D. level work (85-100)
- B = acceptable, M.A. level work (70-84)
- C = unacceptable graduate level work (55-69)
- F = try something else level work (0-54)

A student failing to take the examination or to turn in the essays when due without a documented medical excuse will receive a zero grade for the assignment. Incomplete grades will only be given for a similar medical excuse; this is a Graduate School rule which, unfortunately, must be strictly enforced.

PARTICIPANT REQUIREMENTS

Students with a lively, articulate interest in the subject are sought. Participants are expected to write one essay, participate in seminar discussions, and to write a final take-home type examination.

- 1) Value Position Essay, 3-6 pages, due at the third seminar session:
In a brief, introspective essay, you are asked to explicate your personal feelings about (a) capitalism vs. socialism, (b) violent

vs. non-violent policies, (c) the nation-state as a political-economic organization, and (d) other value questions if you wish. What are your values and why do you think you hold them? How may your values affect what you bring to and get out of this course? Clear, logical writing and reasoning are desired; what your values are is less important than how well you can say what they are and why you hold them. HINT: Read Glenn Paige's essay, "On Values and Science," APSR (December 1977).

2) Seminar Discussion Participation, every week during the semester:

Each week we have several required readings aiming to introduce an important topic in the evolution of the modern world-system. Students are expected to have read these materials before the seminar meeting so as to be able to discuss them during the session. Also, each week two or three students will do assigned recommended readings and report on them to the rest of the seminar. In reporting on a reading, give the seminar the key ideas of the author and their relationship to the course materials rather than a précis of the reading.

3) Take-Home Type Final Examination, 10-15 pp., to be distributed at the twelfth seminar session:

This examination will cover the required readings only and will involve identification and essay-type questions. In answering the questions, you may consult any sources you like, including class notes, but you may not discuss your answers with other students.

REFERENCE WORKS

The following books and multi-volume collections "tell what happened in history" since 1450. You should become familiar with them during the seminar, and they may help in writing your final examination which, at the very least, must correctly treat sequences of events.

A. General and Political History:

- 1) The New Cambridge Modern History, 14 volumes (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1957-), C, D 208 N4 in Hayden Reference Room.
- 2) William Langer, ed., An Encyclopedia of World History, 5th rev. ed. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1972), C, D21 L27 1972 in Hayden Reference Room.
- 3) Neville Williams, Chronology of the Modern World 1763-1965, (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1975), C, D 11.5 W5 1968.
- 4) _____, Chronology of the Expanding World, 1492-1762, (New York: McKay, 1969), C, D 11.5 W48 1969b.
- 5) H. A. L. Fisher, A History of Europe, 2 vols. (London: Collins/Fontana, 1960), C, 940 F 533h.

- 6) E. R. Tannenbaum, European Civilization since the Middle Ages, (New York: John Wiley, 1971), C, not at ASU.
- 7) William H. McNeill, The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community, (New York: Mentor Books, 1965), C, CB 59 M3.
- 8) Perry Anderson, Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism, (London: Verso Editions, 1978), M, JC 111.A5X.
- 9) Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State. (London: NLB, 1974), M, JC 381.A54.

B. Economic and Social History:

- 1) The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, 6 vols. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1941-), C, HC 240 C3 in Hayden.
- 2) Carlo M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, 6 vols., (London: Fontana/Collins, 1972-1976), C, HC 240 F582 in Hayden.
- 3) Fernand Brandel, The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II, 2 vols. (New York: Harper and Row, 1976), C, DE 80 B7713.
- 4) William Ashworth, A Short History of the World Economy, 3rd ed. (London: Longmans, 1975), C, HC 53 A8 1975.
- 5) A. G. Kenwood and A. L. Longheed, The Growth of the International Economy 1820-1960 (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1971?), C, HF 1411.K44.
- 6) Kar Marx, Capital, 3 vols, any edition.
- 7) William Woodruff, The Impact of Western Man: A Study of Europe's Role in the World Economy 1750-1960 (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1967), C, HC 51 W6 1967.
- 8) W. W. Rostow, The World Economy: History and Prospect (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978), C, HC 51 R67.
- 9) Rodney Hilton, ed., The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism. (London: Verso, 1973), M, not at ASU.
- 10) Douglass C. North and Robert Paul Thomas, The Rise of the Western World: A New Economic History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973) C, HC 240.N66.
11. Jan de Vries, The Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis, 1600-1750 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), C, HC 240.D48 1976.

- 12) Andre Gunder Frank, World Accumulation 1492-1789, (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1978), M, HC 51.F68.
- 13) David S. Landes, The Unbound Prometheus: Technological Change and Industrial Development in Western Europe from 1750 to the Present. (Cambridge: At the University Press, 1969), C HC 240 L26.
- 14) Christian Palloix, L'economie Mondiale Capitaliste, 2 vols. (Paris: Francois Maspero, 1971), M, HB 97.5 p26.

C. Diplomatic and Military History:

- 1) Garrett Mattingly, Renaissance Diplomacy (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964), C, JX 1641 ML7.
- 2) R. B. Mowat, A History of European Diplomacy 1451-1789 (New York: Longmans, Green, 1928), C, D217 M65.
- 3) Sir C. Petrie, Earlier Diplomatic History: 1492-1713 (London: Hollis and Carter, 1949), C, 327 P495e.
- 4) _____, Diplomatic History: 1713-1933 (London: Hollis and Carter, 1946), C, D 217 p4.
- 5) Theodore Ropp, War in the Modern World, new. rev. ed. (New York: Collier, 1962), C, U39 R5.
- 6) Ludwig Dehio, The Precarious Balance: The Politics of Power in Europe 1494-1945 (London: Chatto and Windus, 1963), C, JX 1318 D42.
- 7) Richard Rosecrance, Action and Reaction in World Politics (Boston: Little, Brown, 1963), C, JX 1315 R6 1977.
- 8) L. C. B. Seaman, From Vienna to Versailles (London: Methuen, 1955), C, not at ASU.
- 9) A. J. P. Taylor, The Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848-1914 (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1954), C, D 359 T 33.
- 10) R. Albrecht-Carrie, A Diplomatic History of Europe since the Congress of Vienna (New York: Harper, 1958), C, D363 A58.
- 11) Hajo Hoborn, The Political Collapse of Europe (New York: Alfred Knopf, 1964), C, D 424 H6.

D. Atlases:

- 1) R. F. Trehorne and Harold Fullard, eds., Muir's Historical Atlas, Medieval and Modern, 11th ed. (London: Philip, 1969), C 1030 M84 1969.
- 2) S. de Vries, T. Luykx, and W. D. Henderson, An Atlas or World History (London: Nelson, 1965), G 1030 V75 1965.

JOURNALS

The following journals publish frequently articles and book reviews relevant to the seminar's subject matter.

A. French and European:

Annales: Economies, sociétés, civilisations, 1946 - 054 A6131.

The Journal of European Economic History, 1971 - HC 240 AIJ 6S.

B. British:

Economic History Review, 1927 - 330.905 E19.

Economy and Society, 1972 - H1 E33.

Journal of World History - 1960 - D 1C22.

New Left Review, 1960 - HX 3 N36.

Past and Present, 1952 - 905 P291.

C. American:

Comparative Studies in Society and History, 1958 - 305 C737.

Journal of Economic History, 1941 - 330.5 J86.

Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 1970 - D1 J62.

International Organization, 1947 - JX1901 155.

Politics and Society, 1970 - JA 76 A1P63X

Theory and Society, 1974 - HM 1 T45X

World Politics, 1948 - D839 W57

READING LIST

Following may be found weekly reading assignments divided into required and recommended readings. The required readings seldom amount to more than 350 pages, which I firmly believe serious graduate students can cover in at most 8-9 hours reading each week. The required readings really are to be read as they will form the basis of each week's seminar discussion and will be reviewed on the final examination. The recommended readings are there for you to sample as your interests dictate. Each week from two to three recommended readings will be assigned to individuals for summary during the second half of each seminar session.

The subject matter of this seminar is truly vast, so this reading list cannot pretend to be a bibliography. Besides the bibliographical reference tools the librarians in Hayden Library will gladly show you, consult:

- 1) American Historical Association, Guide to Historical Literature (New York: Macmillan, 1961), C, Z6201 A55.
- 2) John Roach, ed., A Bibliography of Modern History, Volume 13, The New Cambridge Modern History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1968), C, D208 N4.
- 3) Union for Radical Political Economics, Reading Lists in Radical Political Economics, "Resource Materials in Radical Political Economics, Volume 3, Winter 1977" (New York: U.R.P.E., 1977), M, not at ASU.

Please note that for each item on this list I indicate by "C" or "M" whether it represents a Conventional bourgeois treatment of the topic or a Marxist treatment. It is interesting that with one or two exceptions such a classification was easy to make! Students might want to ask themselves why? Also note that if the reading is in the ASU library system its call number and location are given. Finally, with respect to the required readings, please try to read them in the order listed, for it was done with a purpose and should make a more digestible package.

WEEK I -- ORGANIZATION AND ORIENTATION

The instructor will explain the seminar syllabus and reading list, the intended organization and scope of the course, and his orientation to the subject. Students are encouraged to contribute ideas reflecting their interests and expectations, for nothing is fixed and the entire structure herein outlined is open to revision. There are no required readings, but three recommendations.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) P. J. McGowan, "Teaching International Political Economy: The Role of Values, History, and Theory," Teaching Political Science 7, 1 (October, 1979): 3-32.
- 2) G. D. Paige, "On Values and Science: The Korean Decision Reconsidered," American Political Science Review 71 (December 1977): 1603-1609. C, JAI A6.
- 3) I. Wallerstein, The Capitalist World System, pp. vii-xii.

WEEK II -- OVERVIEW OF THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM

This seminar rejects the distinction between economics, politics, and history established in the 20th century by conventional bourgeois historians and social scientists. Rather, our approach is undisciplinary, the closest current school being undogmatic Marxian political economy which, because it is Marxian, is historical as well as being focused on current problems. We therefore assume that to understand current North-South relations and the differentials between industrial and underdeveloped regions, for example, we must recognize and study the historical origins of "the gap." This gap

between the rich and poor is a structural feature of something we shall call the modern world-system (MWS). The MWS is a social system characterized by an economic division of labor of worldwide scope and an anarchic political order based in the first instance upon competitive nation-states that had its origins in the period 1450-1560. This session of the seminar will provide an indispensable introduction and overview of the MWS. The required readings by sociologists, economists, and a political scientist provide the necessary overview. The recommended readings give views of historians regarding what they do and how it should be done.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Immanuel Wallerstein, "The Rise and future Demise of the Capitalist World System: Concepts for Comparative Analysis," pp. 1-36 in his The Capitalist World-System (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), M. not at ASU.
- 2) Christopher Chase-Dunn and Richard Robinson, "Toward a Structural Perspective on the World-System," Politics and Society 7 (1977): 453-476, C, JA 76 A1P63X.
- 3) N. D. Kondratieff, "The Long Waves in Economic Life," Review of Economics and Statistics 17 (November, 1935): 105-115, M, HA 1 R35.
- 4) George Modelski, "The Long Cycle of Global Politics and the Nation-State," Comparative Studies in Society and History 20, 2 (April 1978): 214-235, C, 305 C737.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Fernand Braudel, "History and the Social Sciences: The Long View," pp. 11-42 in P. Burke, ed., Economy and Society in Early Modern Europe (New York: Harper & Row, 1972), C, HC 240 B88.
- 2) Eric J. Hobsbawm, "From Social History to the History of Society," pp. 1-26 in F. Gilbert and S. R. Graubard, eds., Historical Studies Today (New York: Norton, 1972), M, D16 G5 1972.
- 3) John Habakkuk, "Economic History and Economic Theory," in ibid., pp. 27-44. C, D16 G5 1972.
- 4) Gordon A. Craig, "Political and Diplomatic History," in ibid., pp. 356-371. C, D16 G5 1972.
- 5) Peter Paret, "The History of War," in ibid., pp. 372-392. C, D16 G5 1972.
- 6) Jon S. Cohen, "The Achievements of Economic History: The Marxist School," Journal of Economic History 38, 1 (March 1978): 29-57. M, 330.5 J86.
- 7) Stephen H. Hymer and Stephen A. Resnick, "International Trade and Uneven Development," pp. 473-494 in J. D. Bhagwati, et al., eds., Trade, Balance of Payments and Growth (New York: American Elsevier, 1971), M, HF 1408 T7.

- 8) Johan Galtung, "A Structural Theory of Imperialism," Journal of Peace Research 2 (1971): 81-117. M, JX 1901 J6.
- 9) R. B. Day, "The Theory of the Long Cycle: Kondratieff, Trotsky, Mandel," New Left Review 99 (1976): 67-82, M, HX 3 N36
- 10) G. Garvy, "Kondratieff's Theory of Long Cycles," The Review of Economic Statistics 25, 4 (November 1943): 203-220, C, HA 1 R35.

WEEK III -- THE ORIGINS OF CAPITALISM

There are various ways of organizing economic activity -- redistributive empires, feudalism, capitalism, socialism. The capitalist mode of production (CMP) has as its essence production for profit in a market. This was not the dominant mode of production in Europe or anywhere else in 1300 nor in East Africa as late as 1850. Clearly, capitalism originated somewhere for certain reasons which we should in principle be able to understand and since its origins it has spread worldwide via mechanism we should also be able to comprehend.

Such comprehension is indispensable, for despite what you have been taught in most other courses you have taken, the history of the MWS is to a great extent the story of the origin and spread of the CMP and its uneven impact throughout the world. The base of the MWS is an international division of labor organized according to capitalist principles. How did capitalism originate and what are its basic principles of organization and operation? These two questions could easily make a semester-long course in themselves. For examples of such courses see the U.R.P.E., Reading Lists, particularly pp. 56-57. We can only introduce this topic here, but we shall return to it time and again throughout the semester.

What you must grasp is that the study of international relations begins with the study of the CMP as it has organized itself internationally throughout the last 500 years of history. Given this premise, students might ask why there is not even one English language textbook on "theories of international relations" that devotes even one chapter to capitalism, its origins, and patterns?

REQUIRED:

- 1) Stephen Hymer, "Robinson Crusoe and the Secret of Primitive Accumulation," Monthly Review (September 1971): 11-36. M, 335.05 M789.
- 2) Karl Marx, Capital, Volume III, Part 4, Chapter 20, "Historical Facts about Merchant's Capital," any edition.
- 3) Rodney Hilton, ed., The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism (London: Verso, 1978), pp. 33-169. M, not at ASU.
- 4) Douglass C. North and Robert Paul Thomas, The Rise of the West: A New Economic History (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1973), pp. 19-89. C, HC24D N66.

- 5) R. S. Lopez and H. A. Miskimin, "The Economic Depression of the Renaissance," Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 14, 3 (April 1962): 408-426. C, 330.905 E19.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Perry Anderson, Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism (London: NLB, 1974), M, JC 111 A53.
- 2) Jacques Bernard, "Trade and Finance in the Middle Ages 900-1500," pp. 274-338 in C. M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, I, The Middle Ages (London: Collins/Fontana Books, 1972), C, HC 240 F582.
- 3) Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism (New York: International Publishers, 1963), M, HC 51 D6 1963.
- 4) David S. Landes, ed., The Rise of Capitalism (New York: Macmillan, 1966), C, HB 75 L32.
- 5) Garrett Mattingly, Renaissance Diplomacy (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1964), C, JX 1641 M27.
- 6) Pierre Vilar, "Problems in the Formation of Capitalism," Past and Present 10 (November 1956): 15-38. M, 905 P291.
- 7) Barry Hindess and Paul Hirst, eds., Precapitalist Modes of Production (London: Routledge & Kegan, 1975) M, HB 97.5 .H537.

WEEK IV -- THE ORIGINS AND INITIAL ORGANIZATION OF THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM, C.1450-C.1560

During this brief period of time, the "first sixteenth century," three events co-occurred that still shape our world today. First, as we saw last week, the CMP became firmly established in key urban areas such as Antwerp and in regions such as the Low Countries even though it was hardly yet the dominant mode of production even in Western Europe. Second, as the result of Portuguese and Spanish explorations, the geographical sphere of European activity expanded greatly beyond Europe proper to include areas as far apart as present day Mexico and Peru on the one hand and Indonesia on the other. Third, the first attempt to achieve hegemony over Western Europe and thus the MWS by Charles V of Spain and the Holy Roman Empire was defeated. This period then is the first formative and expansive stage of the MWS wherein international economic specialization and system-wide balance of power politics emerge. Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose!

REQUIRED:

- 1) Immanuel Wallerstein, The Modern World System: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century (New York: Academic Press, 1974), pp. 2-211, M, HC 45 W35.

- 2) Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1973), pp. 1-124, C, HC 240.D32.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) E. E. Rich, "Expansion as a Concern of All Europe," pp. 445-469 in New Cambridge Modern History, Volume 1 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1957), C, D208 N4.
- 2) H. Koenigsberger, The Habsburgs and Europe 1516-1660 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1971), C, D288 K6 1971.
- 3) Frederic C. Lane, Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1966), pp. 373-428, C, 330.94531 L265v.
- 4) M. Halowist, "Movements of Expansion in Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," pp. 104-112 in P. Burke, Ed., Economy and Society in Early Modern Europe (New York: Harper & Row, 1972), M, HC 240 B88.
- 5) J. H. Parry, The Establishment of European Hegemony (New York: Harper & Row, 1966), C, JV 51 P3 1966b.
- 6) _____, The Age of Reconnaissance (Cleveland: World Publisher, 1963), C, 910.94 P26a.
- 7) Robert Brenner, "The Origins of Capitalist Development: A Critique of Neo-Smithian Marxism," New Left Review 104 (1977): 25-92, M, HX 3N36.

WEEK V -- KEY FEATURES OF THE EARLY MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM 1450-1650.

The MWS is not an empty concept, rather it represents observable political-economic structures whose operations have direct consequences for the life of states, nations and other ethnic groups, classes, and individuals. The international division of labor allocates different roles to states -- core, periphery, and semi-periphery. Changes in economic role affect the political balance of power among states. Economic role and power position affect processes of nation-building, class formation, urbanization, and labor control. All of these features can be seen in the first stage of the MWS, from 1450-1660. Note that conventional diplomatic history begins with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Conventional international economic history begins between 1750 and 1780 with the industrial revolution in Britain. Clearly, in this seminar we have adopted an unconventional position that these starting points are off by 200 or 300 years. Students might well ask why there exists this silence about the origins of our world?

REQUIRED:

- 1) I. Wallerstein, The Modern World-System, pp. 224-357, M.

- 2) I. Wallerstein, "Three Paths of National Development in Sixteenth Century Europe," pp. 37-48 in I. Wallerstein, The Capitalist World-Economy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), M, not at ASU.
- 3) Geoffrey Parker, "Spain, Her Enemies and the Revolt of the Netherlands 1559-1648," Past and Present 49 (November 1970): 72-95, C, 905 P291.
- 4) J. T. Israel, "A Conflict of Empires: Spain and the Netherlands 1618-1648," Past and Present 76 (August 1977): 34-74, C, 905 P291.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State (London: NLB, 1974), pp. 15-42, 195-220, 397-431, M, JC 381 A54.
- 2) Robert Brenner, "Agrarian Class Structure and Economic Development in Pre-Industrial Europe," Past and Present 70 (1976): 30-75, M, 905 P291.
- 3) Henry Kamen, "The Economic and Social Consequences of the Thirty Years' War," Past and Present 39 (April 1968): 44-51. C, 905 P291.
- 4) J. V. Polisensky, "The Thirty Years' War and the Crises and Revolutions of Seventeenth-Century Europe," Past and Present 39 (April 1968): 34-43, M, 905 P291.
- 5) T. K. Robb, The Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe (New York: Oxford University Press, 1975), C, D 228 R3.
- 6) M. Roberts, The Military Revolution 1550-1660 (1956), C, not at ASU.
- 7) M. Malowist, "The Economic and Social Development of the Baltic Countries in the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth Centuries," Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 12 (1959): 177-189, M, 330.905 ET9.
- 8) Karl W. Deutsch, "The Growth of Nations: Some Recurrent Patterns of Political and Social Integration," World Politics 5 (January, 1953): 168-195, C, D 839 W57.

WEEK VI -- THE FIRST CRISIS OF THE MODERN WORLD-SYSTEM 1560-1650.

A theme we shall confront throughout this seminar is the analysis of rather short periods dominated by a particular pattern of forces. Common terms for this concept are "epochs" or "ages," usually "golden ages" of specific countries. We shall use the term "conjuncture" to represent this idea. Thus the conjuncture of the first period of the MWS from about 1450 to 1560 was one of economic and geographical expansion in combination with Spanish-Habsburg attempts to achieve political hegemony over the system. The conjuncture during 1560-1650 was one of slowed population growth, economic contraction and religious-ideological warfare of system-wide scope with no dominant state. This was also the period of the first bourgeois revolution,

that of the United Provinces between 1568 and 1648, which for the first time firmly put in state power a capitalist class, thus leading to the "Golden Age" of the Netherlands, c.1600-1700, when this small country was the commercial giant of the MWS to the chagrin and envy of most of the rest of the core. What then was the nature of this crisis and how were the Dutch able to profit from it?

REQUIRED:

- 1) Immanuel Wallerstein, "The Crisis of the Seventeenth Century," New Left Review 110 (July-August, 1978): 65-73, M, HX 3 N36.
- 2) Trevor Aston, ed., Crisis in Europe 1560-1660 (New York: Basic Books, 1965), pp. 1-116, M and C, 940.22 A857c.
- 3) Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies, pp. 125-230.
- 4) J. T. Israel, "Mexico and the 'General Crisis' of the Seventeenth Century," Past and Present 63 (May 1974): 33-57, C, 905 P291.
- 5) Stanley J. and Barbara Stein, The Colonial Heritage of Latin America (New York: Oxford University Press, 1970), pp. 3-53, C, HC 125 576.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Sir George Clark, War and Society in the Seventeenth Century (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1958), C, 172.4 C 5933.
- 2) W. H. McNeill, Europe's Steppe Frontier (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), C, 943 M169e.
- 3) Kristof Glamann, "European Trade 1500-1750," pp. 426-526 in C. M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, Volume 2, The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (London: Collins/Fontana Books, 1974), C, HC240 F582.
- 4) Geoffrey Parker, "The Emergence of Modern Finance in Europe, 1500-1700," in ibid., pp. 527-594. HC240 F582.
- 5) Henry Kamen, The Iron Century: Social Change in Europe 1550-1660 (New York: Praeger, 1971), C, HN373 K34 1971b.
- 6) F. Brandel and F. C. Spooner, "Prices in Europe from 1450 to 1750," pp. 374-486 in E. E. Rich and C. H. Wilson, eds., The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Volume IV, The Economy of Expanding Europe in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967), C, HC240 C3.

WEEK VII -- THE MERCANTILIST WORLD-SYSTEM, 1600-1800

These two centuries saw few technological breakthroughs, except for the earliest beginnings of industrialism in Britain. Hence, it was more

a period of consolidation of the economic and geographical achievements of the first period and a struggle for core primacy among the Dutch, English, and French. In their struggles for hegemony these states openly coordinated economic, political and military policy in pursuit of power and profit. Mercantilism is the general concept we use to refer to this policy. We ought to understand how this system operated, for neo-mercantilism is a hotly debated doctrine in IPE today.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Jacob Viner, "Power vs. Plenty as Objectives of Foreign Policy in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries," World Politics 1 (1948): 1-29, C, D839 W57.
- 2) Violet Barbour, Capitalism in Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1963), entire, C, not at ASU.
- 3) Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies, pp. 231-287.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Max Beloff, The Age of Absolutism 1660-1815 (London: Hutchinson, 1954), C, 940.22 B452a.
- 2) Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism (New York: International Publishers, 1963), pp. 177-220, M, HC 51 D6 1963..
- 3) Alfred T. Mahan, The Influence of Sea Power upon History 1660-1783 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1944), C, D27 M21.
- 4) Paul Mantoux, The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century (New York: Harper and Row, 1961), C, HC 254.5 M33 1961.
- 5) Charles Wilson, "The Decline of the Netherlands,": pp. 22-47 in C. Wilson, Economic History and the Historian (New York: Praeger, 1969), C, HC 12 W5.
- 6) Charles Wilson, "Treasure and Trade Balances: The Mercantilist Problem," pp. 48-61 in ibid., C.
- 7) Charles Wilson, "'Mercantilism': Some Vicissitudes of an Idea," pp. 62-72 in ibid., C.
- 8) Jan de Vries, The Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis, 1600-1750 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976), pp. 1-146, C, HC 240 D48 1976.
- 9) D. C. North and R. P. Thomas, The Rise of the Western World, pp. 91-158, C, HC 240 N66.

- 10) Theodore Ropp, War in the Modern World, rev. ed. (New York: Collier Books, 1962), pp. 11-97, C, U39 R6.
- 11) Andre' Gunder Frank, World Accumulation, 1492-1789 (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1978), M, HC51.F58.
- 12) Peter Burke, Venice and Amsterdam: A Study of Seventeenth Century Elites (London: Temple Smith, 1974), C, HN 490.E4 B8x

WEEK VIII -- BRITAIN'S DRIVE FOR MASTERY OF THE WORLD-SYSTEM 1650-1789

In the mid-seventeenth century Britain lagged far behind the Netherlands in commercial activity and equally far behind France in population and military strength. By the time of the French Revolution Britain had far surpassed both rivals in commerce and empire and her navy was unrivaled. Britain's achievement of dominance was the result of wars against the Dutch and then against the French, often in alliance with the Dutch. The story of the rise in British power is particularly instructive for the British achieved this without clear economic or financial advantages over her rivals, British industrialism beginning only in the 1780's. While the causal mechanisms are complex, the relationship between British achievements in this period and her subsequent industrialization cannot be ignored.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies, pp. 288-316, C.
- 2) J. E. Farnell, "The Navigation Act of 1651, the First Dutch War, and the London Merchant Community," Economic History Review 16, 1 (August 1963): 439-454, C, 330.905 E19.
- 3) Ralph Davies, "The Rise of Protection in England, 1669-1786," Economic History Review 19, 1 (August 1966): 306-317, C, 330.905 E19.
- 4) W. O. Henderson, "The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty of 1786," Economic History Review (1975): 104-112, C, 330.905 E19.
- 5) R. B. Sheridan, "The Plantation Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, 1625-1775," Caribbean Studies 9, 3 (October 1969): 5-25, C, F2171 C26.
- 6) Ralph Davis, "English Foreign Trade, 1700-1774," Economic History Review (1962): 285-303, C, 330.905 E19.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Walter L. Dorn, Competition for Empire 1740-1763 (New York: Harper and Row, 1940), C, D6 R5 v9.
- 2) John V. Nef, War and Human Progress (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1950), C, CB 481 N41.

- 3) J. de Vries, The Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis, 1600-1750, pp. 147-254, C, HC 240 D48 1976.
- 4) Charles Wilson, Profit and Power: A Study of England and the Dutch Wars (London: Longmans, 1957), C, 949.2 W747 p2.

WEEK IX -- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE WORLD-SYSTEM

The twin revolutions, the industrial revolution in Britain c.1780-c.1830 and the French Revolution 1789-1815, transformed the world-system in multi-faceted ways. Because of the accumulation in Europe of the preceding 300 years and the vastly increased economic, political, and military power available to European states as a consequence of these revolutions, it would be possible to reorganize the world system on a truly global scale. These two revolutions along with the initial period from 1450 to 1550 were the most decisive periods so far experienced by the system. Let us first look at industrial capitalism, so important to international relations in every way it is hard to believe it is less than 200 years old.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Eric J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution 1789-1848 (New York: Mentor Books, 1962), pp. 17-73, 180-217, M, D299 H6 1962b.
- 2) Karl Marx, Capital, Volume I, Part VIII, "The So-Called Primitive Accumulation," any edition.
- 3) Phyllis Deane, "The Industrial Revolution in Great Britain," pp. 161-227 in C. M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, Part I, The Emergence of Industrial Societies (London: Collins/Fontana 1973), C, HC 240 F582.
- 4) Barry Supple, "The State and the Industrial Revolution 1700-1914," pp. 301-357, in C. M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, Volume 3, The Industrial Revolution (London: Collins/Fontana, 1973), C, HC 240 F582.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Paul Bairoch, "Agriculture and the Industrial Revolution 1700-1914," pp. 452-506 in C. M. Cipolla, ed., ibid., C, HC 240 F582.
- 2) Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism, pp. 220-300, M, HC 51 D6 1963.
- 3) W. W. Rostow, The World Economy: History and Prospect (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978), pp. 1-145, C, HC 51 R67.
- 4) Oliver C. Cox, The Foundations of Capitalism (New York: Philosophical Library, 1959), C, HC21 C69.

WEEK X -- THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND ITS IMPACT

The Ideas of the French Revolution and the global struggle involved in the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars profoundly shaped the modern world-system of the nineteenth century and beyond. Nationalism, liberty, equality, mass citizen armies, world leadership for Britain and economic retardation for the continent of Europe are all among consequences of longer or shorter duration. To what extent changes in the world system represent a cause of the Revolution and how the ensuing wars shaped the system for the future will be considered in this session of the seminar.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Eric J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution 1789-1848, pp. 74-177, M, D229 H6 1962b.
- 2) R. R. Palmer, "The World Revolution in the West: 1763-1801," Political Science Quarterly 69, 1 (March 1954): 1-14, C, H1P7695.
- 3) F. Crouzet, "Wars, Blockades and Change in Europe, 1792-1815," Economic History Review 24, 4 (1964): 567-588, C, 330.905 E19.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Eli F. Heckscher, The Continental System (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1922), C, 330.94 H44.
- 2) C. E. Labrousse, "The Crisis in the French Economy at the End of the Old Regime," pp. 59-72 in R. W. Greenlow, ed., The Economic Origins of the French Revolution (Boston: Heath, 1958), C, 330.944 G814.
- 3) Georges Lefebvre, "The Movement of Prices and the Origins of the French Revolution," pp. 103-135 in J. Kaplow, ed., New Perspectives on the French Revolution (New York: John Wiley, 19), C, DC 138 K3.
- 4) Theodore Ropp, War in the Modern World, pp. 98-139, C, V39.R6.

WEEK XI -- IMPERIALISM - INFORMAL AND FORMAL 1815-1914.

In the view of many the nineteenth century, particularly during the last quarter (1870-1900), represents a fundamental turning point in the history of the modern world-system. It was roughly between 1870 and 1900 that Europe and the United States in a frenzy of imperialism, gained control of colonies throughout most of the Third World--Africa, Asia and the Middle East. But was this new imperialism a break with the past, or did it represent little more than the likely consequence of 400 years of European contact and the vastly changed balance of forces created by the European dual revolutions? We will look at these and related questions in this session of the seminar. Again, this is not a mere exercise in history, for your views on the causes of European imperialism form the basis of your attitudes toward the Third World today.

REQUIRED:

- 1) John Gallagher and Ronald Robinson, "The Imperialism of Free Trade," Economic History Review 6, 1 (1953): 1-15, C, 330.905 E19.
- 2) Francois Crouzet, "Trade and Empire: The British Experience from the Establishment of Free Trade until the First World War," pp. 209-235 in B. M. Ratcliffe (ed.) Great Britain and Her World 1750-1914 (Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1975), C, HC 255.G73.
- 3) P. Winn, "British Informal Empire in Uruguay in the Nineteenth Century," Past and Present 73 (November 1976): 100-126, C, 905 P291.
- 4) "The 'Climacteric' in the British Economy in the Late Nineteenth Century: Two Interpretations," two articles by E. H. Phelps-Brown and S. J. Handfield-Jones and D. J. Cappock, pp. 203-225 in Barry E. Supple, ed., The Experience of Economic Growth (New York: Random House, 1963), C, HC 54 s86.
5. Herbert Lüthy, "Colonization and the Making of Mankind," Journal of Economic History 21, 4 (1961): 483-495, C, HC 10 J64

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) D. K. Fieldhouse, "'Imperialism': A Historiographical Revision," Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 14, 2 (December 1961): 187-209, C, 330.905 E19.
- 2) Hans-Ulrich Wehler, "Industrial Growth and Early German Imperialism," pp. 71-92 in Roger Owen and Bob Sutcliffe, eds., Studies in the Theory of Imperialism (London: Longman, 1973), M, JC 359 09.
- 3) Ronald Robinson, "Non-European Foundations of European Imperialism: Sketch for a Theory of Collaboration," pp. 117-142 in ibid., C, JC 359 09.
- 4) W. W. Rostow, The World Economy, pp. 146-202, 307-330, C, HC 51 R67.
- 5) William Woodruff, "The Emergence of an International Economy 1700-1914," pp. 656-737 in C. M. Cipolla, ed., The Fontana Economic History of Europe, Volume 4, The Emergence of Industrial Societies, Part II (London: Fontana/Collins, 1973), C, HC 240 F582.
- 6) Theodore Ropp, War in the Modern World, pp. 143-235, C, U39 R6.
- 7) Michael Barratt-Brown, The Economics of Imperialism (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1974), pp. 73-200, M, HB 501 B354.
- 8) Horace B. Davis, "Imperialism and Labor: An Analysis of Marxian Views," Science and Society 26 (Winter 1962): 26-45, M, H1 S25

WEEK XII -- ADAPTATIONS TO CHANGE IN CORE AND PERIPHERY.

Between 1750 and 1850 Britain became the first industrial society and thus began the transformation of the modern world-system. For the development of the MWS, the rise of industrialism led to profound change in all features of the system, but three are of particular significance. First, the productivity of labor was vastly augmented, thereby creating the need for export markets and sources of raw materials. Second, beginning in the 1830s railroads created a revolution in land transportation technology vastly reducing the costs of bulk land transport. Third, in the 1870s steel and steam replaced wood and sail in ocean shipping, greatly lowering costs and greatly increasing speed and capacity of ocean freight. Soon thereafter refrigerated shipping made possible the long-distance transport of highly perishable goods.

These technological changes and the revolutionary qualitative change in the CMP represented both challenges and threats to the regions of the MWS. For core and semi-peripheral states there was the need to catch up to industrial Britain or risk being peripheralized. In the periphery and among weaker semi-peripheral areas, the question was how best to participate in this rapidly expanding world-economy. Both formal colonies and regions subject to informal control responded by producing agricultural and mineral exports and by accepting manufactured imports. Thus, between 1850 and 1914 in response to market forces, political influence and control, and domestic class alignments, the international division of labor we know today was largely formed.

REQUIRED:

- 1) W. Arthur Lewis, The Evolution of the International Economic Order (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978), entire, C, HF 1007.L68.
- 2) Charles P. Kindleberger, "Group Behavior and International Trade," Journal of Political Economy 59 (1951): 30-46, C, HB J17.
- 3) Stephen D. Krasner, "State Power and the Structure of International Trade," World Politics 28 (April 1976): 317-347, C, D839 W57.
- 4) I. Wallerstein, "The Three Stages of African Involvement in the World Economy," pp. 30-57 in P. C. W. Gutkind and I. Wallerstein (eds.), The Political Economy of Contemporary Africa (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1976), M, HC 502 P573.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Frances Moulder, Japan, China and the Modern World System (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1977), M, HC 462.M64 1977.
- 2) Richard B. Robinson, "Political Transformation in Germany and the United States," pp. 39-73 in B. H. Kaplan, ed., Social Change in the Capitalist World Economy (Beverly Hills: Sage, 1978), M.

- 3) W. Arthur Lewis, Growth and Fluctuations (London: Allen and Unwin, 1978), C, HC53.L43.
- 4) Simon Kuznets, Economic Growth of Nations (Cambridge: The Belknap Press, 1971), C, HC51.K82.
- 5) Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective (New York: Praeger, 1965), C, HC 335 G386.
- 6) Nazli Chouri and Robert C. North, Nations in Conflict: National Growth and International Violence (San Francisco: W. H. Freeman, 1975), C, JX 1291.C48.
- 7) David K. Fieldhouse, Economics and Empire 1830-1914 (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1973), C, JV 105.F52.

WEEK XIII -- CLASS STRUGGLES IN THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES.

As Hobsbawm argues, the dual revolution brought to economic and political power the bourgeoisie. But as Marx stressed and as Hobsbawm would readily agree, the bourgeoisie to exist presupposes the existence of their contradiction -- the proletariat. "Class struggle" is not normally a core element in graduate programs in economics or political science, much less international relations! Yet it represents the primary element in domestic violence since the beginning of the 19th century at least and if we recognize how "role in world-system" is a class-like concept, class struggle is at the root of much international conflict as well. In this session of the seminar we shall focus on class struggles in France and elsewhere during the 19th and 20th centuries.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Eric J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolution 1789-1848, pp. 218-257, 277-298, 327-362, M, D299 H6 1962b.
- 2) Karl Marx, The Class Struggle in France, 1848-1850, any edition.
- 3) _____, The 18th Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, any edition.
- 4) Daniel Chirot, Social Change in the Twentieth Century (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1977), pp. 55-87, 121-145, C, HN 16.C48.
- 5) Immanuel Wallerstein, The Capitalist World-Economy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1979), pp. 193-221, 283-293, M, not at ASU.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, The Communist Manifesto, Part One, any edition.
- 2) Karl Marx, The Civil War in France, any edition.

- 3) William Sewell, "Social Change and the Rise of Working-Class Politics in Nineteenth-Century Marseille," Past and Present 65 (November 1974): 75-109, C, 905 P291.
- 4) Barrington Moore, Jr., "The American Civil War: The Last Capitalist Revolution," pp. 51-79 in his Social Origins of Democracy and Dictatorship (Boston: Beacon, 1966), C, HN 15 M775.
- 5) P. Bairoch and J. M. Limbor, "Changes in the Industrial Distribution of the World Labor Force, 1880-1960," International Labour Review 98, 4 (October 1968): 311-336, C, HD 4811 165.
- 6) James Petras, Critical Perspectives on Imperialism and Social Class in the Third World (New York: Monthly Review, 1979), M, not at ASU.
- 7) Anthony Giddens, The Class Structure of Advanced Societies (London: Hutchinson, 1973), C, HT 609.647.

WEEK XIV -- TWENTIETH CENTURY CRISES AND REVOLUTIONS.

As we saw during week VI, there was a great crisis in the early modern world-system during the seventeenth century. We now know that this period of crisis marked the final phase of the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Western Europe. It can be argued that the twentieth century equally represents a period of crisis, marking perhaps the first stage in the transition from capitalism to socialism. Not only has this century so far seen unprecedented amounts of violence involving two global wars and innumerable other wars, it has seen two certain major revolutions -- the Russian and the Chinese -- and many others as part of the anti-colonialism struggle. We too are living in a period of transition in which the tensions and contradictions of the capitalist world-system are ever more apparent. Consideration of these ideas will occupy the final sessions of the seminar.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Daniel Chirot, Social Change in the Twentieth Century, pp. 17-54, 89-119, C, HN 16.C48.
- 2) Hajo Holborn, "The Collapse of the European Political System, 1914-45," World Politics 1 (July 1949): 442-466, C, D839.
- 3) Geoffrey Barraclough, An Introduction to Contemporary History (Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1967), pp. 9-152, C, not at ASU.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism, pp. 320-386, M, HC 51 D6 1963.
- 2) W. Arthur Lewis, Economic Survey 1919-1939 (London: George Allen and Unwin, 1949), C, 330.9 L677e.

- 3) Alec Noye, An Economic History of the U.S.S.R. (Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1972), pp. 7-267, C, HC 335 N68 1969.
- 4) W. W. Rostow, The World Economy, pp. 203-246, 331-337, C, HC 51 R67.
- 5) Theodore Ropp, War in the Modern World, pp. 239-404, C, U39 R6.
- 6) David Horowitz, Empire and Revolution: A Radical Interpretation of Contemporary History (New York: Vintage Books, 1969), pp. 3-182, M, HX 518 s8H67.
- 7) F. C. Castigliola, "Anglo-American Financial Rivalry in the 1920's," Journal of Economic History 37, 4 (December 1977): 911-934, C, 330.5 J86.

WEEK XV -- THE AMERICAN WORLD-SYSTEM 1939- ?

As we have seen, within the core of the world-system power relations may be more or less balanced. The middle half of the 20th century was a period of imbalance wherein the United States was the economic, political, and military leader. While open to controversy, the perspective of this course considers the 1970's as a period of change to a more balanced core with the U.S. no longer being clearly dominant over all other states in all three areas. This is a rather important change for it is likely that a transition from one mode of production to another cannot occur when there is a hegemonial power committed to the former mode.

While we shall discuss this issue during the seminar, we shall be primarily concerned in this session with how and why the U.S. behaved differently or similarly to earlier dominant core powers -- Venice, Spain, Netherlands and Great Britain.

REQUIRED:

- 1) Daniel Chirot, Social Change in the Twentieth Century, pp. 147-245, C, HN.16.C48.
- 2) Geoffrey Barraclough, An Introduction to Contemporary History, pp. 153-232, C, not at ASU.
- 3) Peter J. Katzenstein, "International Relations and Domestic Structures: Foreign Economic Policies of Advanced Industrial States," International Organization 30, 1 (Winter 1976): 1-46, C, JX 1901 ISS.
- 4) James Petras and Robert Rhodes, "The Reconsolidation of U. S. Hegemony," New Left Review 97 (1976): 37-53, M, 335.05 N5323.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) David Horowitz, Empire and Revolution, pp. 182-258, M, HX 518 s8H67
- 2) Michael Barratt-Brown, The Economics of Imperialism, pp. 201-304, M, HB501 B354.
- 3) Harry Magdoff, The Age of Imperialism (New York: Monthly Review Press, 1969), pp. 27-66, M, HF 1456 1969 M34.
- 4) Thomas E. Weisskopf, "Capitalism, Underdevelopment and the Future of the Poor Countries," pp. 43-77 in J. D. Bhagwati, ed., Economics and World Order (New York: The Free Press, 1972), M, HC 59 E38.
- 5) Stephen Hymer, "The Multinational Corporation and the Law of Uneven Development," pp. 113-157 in ibid., M, HC 59 E38.
- 6) W. Arthur Lewis, "World Production, Prices and Trade, 1870-1960," The Manchester School 20, 2 (May 1952): 105-138, C, HB 1 M3.
- 7) Fred Block, The Origins of International Economic Disorder (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1977), M, HF 1411.B59x.
- 8) William Woodruff, America's Impact on the World (New York: Wiley, 1975), C, HC 103.W68 1975.
- 9) Alec Nove, An Economic History of the U.S.S.R., pp. 268-388, C, HC 335 N68 1969.
- 10) W. W. Rostow, The World Economy, pp. 247-304, 338-362, C, HC 51 R67.

WEEK XVI -- TOWARD A SOCIALIST WORLD SYSTEM?

Can the present capitalist world-system be changed? Should it be changed? What options are open to individual states within the system? What sort of world will your children live in? What role can you play as a student and citizen in shaping this world?

REQUIRED:

- 1) Immanuel Wallerstein, The Capitalist World-Economy, pp. 66-118, 138-151, 269-282, M, not at ASU.
- 2) Daniel Chirot, Social Change in the Twentieth Century, pp. 247-256, C, HN 16.C48.
- 3) Stephen Hymer, "The Internationalization of Capital," Journal of Economic Issues 6, 1 (1972): 91-111, M, HB1 J62.

RECOMMENDED:

- 1) Michael Barratt-Brown, The Economics of Imperialism, pp. 305-329, M, HB 501 B354.
- 2) W.W. Rostow, The World Economy: History and Prospects, pp. 569-658, C, HC 51 R67.
- 3) Samuel P. Huntington, "Transnational Organization in World Politics," World Politics 25, 3 (April 1973): 333-368, C, D839 W57.
- 4) Peter J. Katzenstein, "International Interdependence: Some Long-Term Trends and Recent Changes," International Organization 29, 4 (Autumn 1975): 1021-1034, C, JX1901 I55.